

The Messenger.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1897.

THE CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST BUTLER

Butler is twisting and wriggling to get out of the very dismal hole into which he dropped when he "shot off his mouth" at Rocky Mount some six or eight weeks since. Of all of his many unwise, demagogical speeches, this one was the most unhappy, the most disastrous. It revealed the depth of his malignant and low nature. It brought into full light the hidden qualities of his depraved mind. It showed to men that there was nothing too low for this party defamer; nothing too revolting for this partisan scavenger. Here is what he said and what he denies:

"If colored men commit outrages the democrats pretend to be terribly shocked in public, but when they get behind a wall they laugh until they grow fat, and if the outrages are not frequent enough they hire worthless negroes to commit them."

It reflects his evil spirit, something of the abysms of his darkened understanding. The Argonaut, a very decent, well conducted newspaper, is edited well by a man of character, Mr. W. A. Campbell. He reported the declaration of the spiteful demagogue, and sustained his own statement of fact with this confirmatory evidence:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that we heard the speech of Senator Butler, and that the above extract in quotation marks is in substance what he said."

(Rev.) B. S. McKENZIE,
F. J. THORP, M. D.
J. J. DAUGHTRY,
Nov. 12, 1897.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 13th day of November, 1897.
JNO. L. ARLINGTON,
Notary Public.

This statement was controverted by Butler and squarely denied. When Mr. Campbell published in his newspaper the following additional testimony:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that we heard the speech of Senator Butler, and that the above extract is in substance what he said:

R. H. RICKS,
F. M. DRAUGHN,
ISAAC LEVY,
Rocky Mount,
Nash County, N. C.
Sworn to and subscribed to before me this the 24th day of November, 1897.
JNO. L. ARLINGTON,
Notary Public.

Butler took in the gravity of his situation. He saw his boat had a terrible leak and he was about to be swamped irretrievably. The songs of indignation swept against him, and the voice of the people came to him in ominous accents and with startling emphasis. He must do something or the billows would go over him, and the slanderer would sink never to rise again. The proverbial drowning man ever catches at straws. So the artful dodger sends his confidential henchman to Rocky Mount to procure counter-testimony. He finds certain persons to give affidavits in his behalf, as we learn, for we have not seen the certificates. These witnesses for him are expected to counteract the evidence of six respectable citizens, who make oath that they heard what is given above—a most malicious, base attack upon men whose shoes he is not worthy to clean. The witnesses against him are men of unquestioned repute for integrity and excellent citizenship. What about his own witnesses? Some are probably reliable men, and some not so good, it may be.

The six gentlemen who swore as to Butler's remarks were not anxious to rush into print, but did it from a high sense of duty as citizens and men of decency and members of the party thus so grossly slandered. Rev. Mr. McKenzie, to copy his statement, said:

"I would have challenged the slander at the time but did not think it becoming to one of my calling to make the first move. The more I thought of it the more indignant I became. I swear to the truth of the charge because I think it right that a man holding Senator Butler's position who so vilely slanders the best people of the state should be exposed."

No man of honor or truthfulness will dare to malign these witnesses against the mountebank. They heard him and reported him fairly. Mr. Campbell, seeing that Butler's game is to try to discredit the six witnesses, and himself, and to "save his bacon" by starting fresh smoke in another direction, has thought proper to add to the number of witnesses against Butler. In the last issue of The Argonaut the following leading men of that section offer their evidence in the matter. They heard the demagogue and they testify to what they know to be true:

Thos. H. Battle, president Bank of Rocky Mount.
Hon. J. B. Phillips, Battleboro, farmer.
Rev. A. D. Betts, minister of the Gospel.
Captain Robert Whitaker, yard master Atlantic Coast Line.
Ed. G. Muse, commercial traveler.

M. Oppenheimer, of the firm of Oppenheimer & Smithson.
W. T. Gregory, insurance agent."

We have not space to copy what the witnesses said and Mr. Campbell's satisfactory and appropriate comments, but we wish to write a few words as to one witness. Rev. A. D. Betts, D. D., we have known well since about 1859. He is an alumnus of the University of North Carolina, and is one of the most consistent Christians and profoundly religious men we have had the pleasure of knowing. He is without guile, or hypocrisy, or evil speech. He is as incapable of lying or deliberately misrepresenting as any man we ever knew. General Lee was so greatly impressed in the war with the devotion, fidelity and purity of this good man, that he spoke of him as "that model chaplain." God pity the man and pardon him who would speak evil of such a true disciple of the crucified and risen Lord! We believe it may be said of Dr. Betts what is recorded of Stephen, the proto-martyr, he is "a man full of faith, and of the Holy Ghost." Dr. Betts says:

"I am sorry to say that the young man said, I remember it well, for it hurt me to think that a man in so high a position should so slander some of the best people in the state."

Any man who knows the witness will know how very potential that statement is. Mr. Campbell makes reference to Butler's affidavits, and asks, and it is particularly pertinent:

"Now as to the affidavits secured by Senator Butler's private secretary. Why did not the senator have his friends swear that he had not used the words of The Argonaut charged him with using? Why did he not use the word outrages as was charged instead of 'rape' and 'nameless outrages' which were not charged? The reason is patent—still at his old game of evasion."

"The senator's witnesses could easily have been honest in their testimony. We have no doubt that some of them were, for some men who signed these affidavits were of unimpeachable character, others of them dodge the issue; showing plainly that they did hear Senator Butler say what we charged him with, while some of them undoubtedly signed because they were asked to do so, without knowing or caring what they were signing or swearing to."

There is one other point not to be overlooked, for it is cumulative and important. Out of Butler's own mouth he has been already condemned, but the following will drive the nails in his political coffin farther in and clinch them inside. He has published the following in his own organ with the marvellous misnomer. He calls it The Caucasian; it should be The African Agrarian. Here it is, and it is his own version of what he said at Rocky Mount:

"That the class of citizens, if there were such, either white or black, who attempted to stir up race prejudice for the purpose of calling attention from and defeating great economic reforms that concern the welfare of nine-tenths of our population, were the worst and most dangerous element of society."

He calls the people who are urging a White Man's government—for practically that is what his "race prejudice" reference really means—"the worst and most dangerous elements of society." He could hardly put it stronger. These genuine Anglo-Saxons and descendants of the Aryans, are as mean and dangerous as the negro convicts in the penitentiary, according to this graceless slanderer. But this is not all from Butler. In a speech at Roxboro, as given in The Argonaut of the 16th inst., Butler said this:

"Any man who would endeavor to set the white man against the black by raising the cry of race prejudice to side-track the people, was none too good to procure such crimes to be committed."

There it is even bolder and broader in his devilish accusation of democrats. Having in his mind's eye the men who are rallying the democrats around the standard of a White Man's party, he denounces them, one and all, as "none too good to procure"—mark that—"to procure such crimes to be committed." What is meaner, more false? The corrupt slanderer? But there is one more confirming, damning passage to be given from this truculent defamer. The Argonaut quotes from an editorial of Butler in his African Agrarian, of the 30th of September—a dirty sheet we never handle even with tongs—as follows:

"The awful crime of rape, the condemnation of which should be prompted by sincere motives and honest purposes, is used in a hypocritical manner for base and partisan ends, and all the time they are condemning the nature of the crime."

BBY'S SMOOTH, FAIR SKIN

A Grateful Mother Writes this Letter—

Tells all about Her Troubles when

Baby Broke out with Scrofula Sores.

"At the age of two months, my baby began to have sores break out on his right cheek. We used all the external applications that we could think or hear of, to no avail. The sores spread all over one side of his face. We consulted a physician and tried his medicine, and in a week the sores were gone. But to my surprise in two weeks more another scrofulous looking sore appeared on baby's arm. It grew worse and worse, and when he was three months old, I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was finished, the sores were well and have never returned. He is now four years old, but he has never had any sign of those scrofulous sores since he was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I feel very grateful. My boy owes his good health and smooth, fair skin to this great medicine." Mrs. S. S. WOOTEN, Farmington, Delaware.

Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

they are secretly longing for more rapes that they may better play upon the prejudices of the people."

The fellow who would print such infamous stuff as that, is the very base fellow to have said what he did say at Rocky Mount, and if he denies it unto "the crack of doom," he will never wipe out the truth or stay the rising tide of popular indignation against him.

"Pardon is for men,

And not for reptiles—we have none for

Steno,

And no resentment; things like him

must sting.

And higher beings suffer: 'tis the

charter

Of life. The man who dies by the ad-

der's fang

May have the crawler crushed, but

feels no anger:

'Twas the worm's nature: and some

men are worms

In soul more than the living things of

tombs."

TALK OF PURGING PENSIONERS

It will be a blessed thing for this tax-ridden country if there were enough of honest statesmanship and backbone in the present congress to lay the axe at the root of the baleful pension tree and dig it up root and branch. Then let a fair, honest, conservative bill be passed, awarding pensions on the Grant and Garfield standard, not to exceed \$31,000,000. The pensions for the next fiscal year will be positively huge in dimensions. The congress in a day voted away \$141,000,000 to this vile system of robbery. But it is well understood that it will take millions more in reality before the year ends. The Philadelphia American places the actual sum that will be required at \$148,000,000, and says that a deficiency pension bill will have to be passed before the next fiscal year ends. It says:

"But it may well be asked what reason can the republican leaders in the house have in thus passing an appropriation bill that will be insufficient in itself and force the enactment of a deficiency bill? Only one reason suggests itself and that is a desire to keep down the appropriations of the present session in the hope that the appearance of a curtailment in expenditures will have an influence favorable to the republicans in the congressional campaigns of next year."

Here is another deceptive dodge, fraud. The republicans know that the bill is seven or eight millions short of appropriation, but to make a showing for the next campaign, if possible, they leave out these millions in the count. The pension appropriations have been unseemly, unwisely large—far beyond that hitherto known in any country in any age.—It has been so huge for partisan purposes, to keep in control the republican party. It is unjust to the tax-payers and is not based on merit. It is a system of demagoguery and robbery. The attack upon the scandal opened briskly in the present congress. Abuses, many and gross, were conceded. Even Pension Commissioner Evans was compelled to face the facts and tell the truth. The brilliant New York Criterion said:

"Instead of the guerrilla warfare which they have conducted in the past they came out into the open and charged right for the breastworks. The dismay in the union lines was great for a time, but the old veterans quickly rallied and began to pour hot shot into the advancing foes. The 'Cattle-scattered suters,' as private John Allen so felicitously characterized them, also came to the rescue and kept up a sharp, enflaming fire, while the destruction wrought by the sound waves which the megaphonous William Alden Smith of Michigan sent forth, caused the temerarious enemies of the 'old soldier' to hesitate, tremble a few times in their boots, and then flee in disorder. The firing continued at long range up to 5 o'clock Friday evening, when it ceased altogether."

This graphically described the scene and the situation, but at last the house voted \$141,000,000, and no doubt the agreeable senate will say ditto. The iniquity will be continued. Think of \$148,000,000 being required, thirty-two and a half years after peace, to keep able bodied federal soldiers out of the poor houses. It really looks, with the 1,000,000 pensioners now, that the confederates about wounded two-thirds of the 2,700,000 of Yankees who fought their 600,000. There is a plan afoot to try to purge well the pension rolls. We have but little confidence in that way of doing it. Repeal the whole corrupt thing and begin anew. The idea is to publish all pensioners so the people in all the counties may see who are the fellows bleeding the tax-payers and upon what pleas. That there is constant murmuring and outrageous frauds perpetrated is not denied. The New Orleans States, in so far as the attitude of feeling of the south is concerned, is correctly given in the following. The Messenger thinks:

"The southern people have given evidence to their national patriotism by cheerfully contributing their part of the taxes levied to pay the war pensioners. With a few exceptions, or complaint they have paid this levy and are willing to continue to do so, but they also feel a national pride in keeping pension rolls clear of fraudulent claimants. While on its face it looks like a hardship for the southern people to contribute to the support and maintenance of disabled soldiers who were disabled in a war waged against these southern people, they have never felt it to be so."

"On the contrary, the southern people, and especially the southern soldiers of the confederacy, recognize these claims on the government as just, and they or their representatives in congress have been as earnest advocates of the pension system for the honorably discharged. But with their fellow citizens of other sec-

tions of the country they have a right to demand that their common government should not be imposed upon by fraudulent, agents and fraudulent claimants, and there could be no better way to purge the pension rolls than by the publication in the manner we have suggested of those drawing pensions in the local papers of the residence of pensioners."

"When such federal soldiers and presidents as Grant and Garfield long ago declared that the utmost limit of the pensions should be not more than \$31,000,000, how is it that men, not lunatics, in 1897, shall contend for nearly five times that amount? Common sense and common fairness are against the wild display of patriotic gush and wholesale robberies."

THE SURE WAY TO RAISE REVENUE

Among all the plans suggested by republicans to relieve the deficit and cure the non-producing character of the Dingley robber tariff tax, not one of the so-called statesmen or solons in the congress, have turned his eyes towards one source that would easily, righteously, wisely meet the exigencies of the situation and give the government all the revenue it could need with any decent care and economy in expenditures. While this senator or that member points to the internal revenue tax or to the tax on tea as the way to raise the needed revenue, not one suggests the best of all—the income tax. May the wealth of the country pay its proper share. There is rhyme or reason in taxing the poverty and favoring the great riches. The Dingley bill is a failure. The way out of the wilderness of sin and oppression is not by a still higher tax under the tariff schedules, nor by the way of the income route, but by and through an income tax—the best tax ever yet levied because it is levied in justice. Amend the constitution so as to get around the time serving court, and thus reach the pockets of the 10,000 millionaires in the north who shirk their burdens and responsibilities as tax payers. Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, introduced a bill looking to amending the constitution at the extra session. It read as follows:

Article XVI.—The power of congress to levy and collect direct taxes shall not be restricted exclusively in the method of apportionment among the several states, according to their respective numbers, but congress shall have full power to lay and collect a tax upon incomes, without regard to the source or sources whence the income is derived. In laying such taxes upon incomes regard may be had to certain classes or grades of incomes, fixed by law according to amount; but the tax upon incomes of the same class or grade shall be uniform throughout the United States."

If the republican majority would relieve its party, help the treasury receipts, meet their responsibilities wisely and justly, they will pass that resolution and make the plethoric rich disgorge, and perform their part in carrying on the government so necessary for their safety and interests. We do not believe the republicans have either honesty, bravery, wisdom or justice enough to either adopt the above resolution or one looking to the same end, or to really reconstruct and relieve the monstrous pension rolls of all fraudulent pensioners, and top off the tens of thousands who are sucking the life blood of the people who have no right to be numbered among the deserving pensioners.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 14 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,
JOHN MORRIS,
Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist,
Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, \$1 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkeys, a small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning he was hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. McELROY,
Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.
Dear Sirs:—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly,

ELIZA JONES,

16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

LITERARY NOTES

In England up to October 2nd, 1,941 new books and new editions were published. Of these more than a fourth was fiction. There were sixty-six publishers.

London "Literature" says Donald G. Mitchell was born in Liverpool. Is he not a full blooded Yankee?

Zola is to visit the United States to lecture, and he will probably defend himself against the strictures of Mr. Brunetiere, the greatest French critic.

The publisher of Charlotte Bronte's novels has been offered \$2,000 for the manuscript of her novel entitled "The Professor." It would be interesting to know what she received when living for the novel itself.

"Literature" says that "Poe was a genius of a high order, and it is perhaps hardly fair to hold up so unattractive a model to modern novelists." You could not get a New England writer to think so much for the greatest Amer-

ican genius. It is of Poe's stories that "Literature" is writing.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the most gifted woman poet of Great Britain in all its history, wrote of the great Carlyle: "It is difficult to conceive of a more interesting human soul. He seems to me to have a profound sensibility."

One of the best of critics was undoubtedly the illustrious poet Tennyson. His opinion of literature—mark him as among the very foremost in critical endowment. "Literature" says "his recorded utterances on literature could hardly be amended." Poe had fine critical powers when not swayed by passion and prejudices.

Mr. Gladstone considered the lamented Richard H. Hutton who died quite recently, the eminent editor of that great literary weekly, the "London Spectator," "the first critic of the nineteenth century."

New York Current Literature for December writing of Dr. van Dyke's contention that Tennyson was first after Shakespeare and Milton among English poets, says that "other critics have sustained the point which he argued so eloquently." It adds that "there is scarcely any one who would not place him, at least, among the half dozen foremost poets of our language." It also holds that his memoir by his son "will surely rank with the four or five great literary biographies in our language." The only ones that we are acquainted with that are of the highest interest and excellence are Boswell's Johnson, Lockhart's Scott, and Trevelyan's Macaulay. Possibly Trevelyan's Fox should be added.

Clement Shorter's "Victorian Literature" is well spoken of. A valuable and interesting series is just begun in London. It is "Eighteenth Century Letters." The first volume contains selections from Swift, Addison and Steele, with an introduction by Stanley Lane Poole, a competent editor. The price in England is \$1.50 per volume.

Conan Doyle will soon publish a novel called "The Tragedy of the Korosko." Stanley Weyman, one of the best of the romancers living, and who set the vogue in later years, after more than two years' silence, will publish a novel entitled "Shrewsbury." Anthony Hawkins of course has a new novel, as have probably fifty other fictive writers.

London "Literature" says of the late Bishop Philpotts, that he "uttered quite as many good things in his life as Sydney Smith, but they were neither quoted nor copied." Strange to say his life has not been written. By the way "Literature" refers to a New England professor and author, Alto Bates, as "Aslo." It also misrepresents Dr. van Dyke, reporting him as contending that "Tennyson stands in English literature second to none but Shakespeare." Dr. van Dyke puts him after Shakespeare and Milton, as the third greatest among English poets.

Tom Hood in 1845, wrote of "Martineau and Mesmerism." He was an incorrigible and delightful humorist. Here is his "little joke":

"I am curious to see the end of Mesmerism and Martineau. What fun if the passable power becomes known to servants who wait or walk behind backs! Imagine a great lady, of dignified carriage, in Regent street, suddenly beginning to kick and antic, in obedience to the passes of John in her rear—or my lord at table, working his arms like a telegraph, by impulse derived from Robert behind his chair. The thing will be a rage—a madness—before long."

Macready, the distinguished English actor of 1830-55, wrote in May 1836, to a friend, Heraud, a p. et: "Do you think there are theatres in Heaven? If there are, I won't go." Macready published his memoirs or reminiscences.

Sarah Grand's "The Beth Book" is nasty. It is catching it heavily in England and in this country. It is inconceivably damned. She is a foul writer and loves to poke in garbage and cess-pools.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

A propos of the great reduction of wages in New England, and especially at Fall River, Mass., The New York Evening Post, a strong gold organ, and an able one, thus comments, and it is well worth considering:

"This is not a case of a temporary glut of goods, which needs time in which to work them off. The trouble is more deep-seated. The cause of the depression is recognized as a permanent one. It lies in the fact that for one reason or another cotton spinning can be done more cheaply in other parts of the country, and particularly in the southern states, than in Massachusetts. There have been mutterings in the air on this subject for full twenty years. The fact has been perceived all along that the southern spinners have all the facilities that New England possesses plus nearness to cotton fields."

We referred not long since to a South Carolina farmer who made four bales of cotton to the acre. This large, very extraordinary cropping gave him over two bales to the acre as clear profit. This extensive farming with such lively results was done by Mr. E. D. Thompson, in York county. It paid him excellently. It did not "cost more than it came to," as has been the case in farming often, whether of the "intensive" sort or of unwise sort. Mr. Thompson here furnished The Charleston News and Courier with some notes that tell the story. His cro, paid him most handsomely. He applied 1,499 pounds of commercial fertilizers, 50 bushels of cotton seed and 6 two-horse wagon loads of stable manure, costing altogether \$20.04, to the one acre, and gathered from it \$115.49 worth of cotton lint and seed. The total expense

of the crop, including preparation and hauling to market, was \$50.63. The net profit obtained from it was \$64.78. In other words, says The News and Courier, by pursuing the "intensive" method of farming, Mr. Thompson made four 430-pound bales of cotton on one acre, nearly two and a half bales of which were clear profit."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Goldboro Argus: There are now in daily attendance at the school of the city over 700 children from the youngest to the school age limit, occupying the large four-story building from the ground floor to the top.

A Raleigh writer in the Charlotte Observer, speaking of the possibility of Senator Pritchard accepting Judge Dick's place when the latter retires, says "It is known here that Russell would appoint Colonel Lusk to Pritchard's place in the senate in the case of a vacancy."

Greensboro Telegram: Dr. Robinson, who was bitten on the ear by a rabid cat at Guilford College several days ago, is in Baltimore, where he is to take the Pasteur treatment. The terrible news that the dread disease had developed in the case of Dr. Robinson, at Baltimore, reached Greensboro today.

Hickory Times: A life-long republican and a clever man and a hard worker made the remark the other day that heretofore he had been voting the straight radical ticket, but that hereafter he proposed to vote so his conscience would let him sleep good—the straight free silver, democratic ticket. He meant what he said, too.

Washington Messenger: We regret to learn that Mr. A. R. Covington has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to Mr. Chas. F. Aycock, of Raleigh. This is unfortunate because it means the temporary suspension of the operation of the saw mill plant at Pungo creek. We learn that the liabilities of Mr. Covington are not more than \$7,000.

Charlotte Observer: Since the 6th of last November the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad has hauled 10,000 bushels of apples out of Taylorsville. Seven thousand bushels went direct to Charleston. The apples are shipped in car load lots and the record will be very largely increased before the shipping season is over, and there is still a good store of apples about Taylorsville.

King's Greenville Weekly: While fooling with a gun last Saturday at Bethel, a negro named Andrews was badly shot in the leg by a white boy named Clinton. It was an accident.—We have heard from reliable authority that Judge Sutton got on a drunk while holding the last term of Edgecombe county court. It was also stated that his honor was anything but a beauty while tackling red eye.

Morganton Herald: The Burke county bank opens for business on Monday next, temporarily occupying the front of the store building immediately west of the Morganton Hardware Co. It is understood that Mr. A. A. Shuford will be president. The other officers and directors will be announced later. The business will be started under the personal direction of Mr. K. C. Morgan, president of the First National bank, of Hickory.

Manufacturers' Record: The secretary of war has sent a report to the house of representatives relative to the improvement of the harbor at Southport, N. C. It is estimated that the cost of a break water and the engineering work would be \$3,700,000. This harbor is one of the finest on the Atlantic and gulf coasts and has a depth of water sufficient to accommodate the largest ocean steamers. With the improvements referred to it would become one of the largest and finest harbors in the world.

Durham Sun: Dave Jones, formerly employed in this office, had a right painful accident Sunday night. He accidentally ran against a fence, making a considerable wound about the neck, and reaching home he fainted away.—Lloyd Lasater got one of his hands caught in a folding machine at the Erwin cotton mills in West Durham and the hand was mashed. L. J. Andrews also had one of his hands mashed in the same machine. Clyde Reagan had one of his arms mashed in the lapar room of the East Durham cotton mills, by being caught between two steel rollers.

Greensboro Record: This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock the Southern Varnish Company's storage house, which is situated down the railroad, several hundred yards below Hucomuga mills, was discovered to be ablaze and the entire building with all of its contents was destroyed. The loss is said to be approximately \$8,000, while \$3,500 insurance is carried. O. W. Carr & Co. are the insurance agents concerned.—Rev. J. W. Lee announced in his sermon last night that he visited the jail yesterday and among the other prisoners there, had a talk with Sonny Ryan. Ryan stated to him that whiskey was the one cause of his long history of crime. He also promised Mr. Lee to give him a written statement on Wednesday in order to warn other young men against the certain ruin which is caused by drink.

Raleigh News and Observer: The statement of the Raleigh Savings bank, published elsewhere, makes a most remarkable showing. It was organized about ten years ago with a capital stock of \$15,000. It has all along paid a semi-annual dividend of 3 or 4 per cent, usually 4 per cent., and yet it has \$125,000 in surplus and \$2,548.94 of undivided profits. This bank with a capital of \$15,000 has deposits aggregating \$197,018.72.—The statement of the National Bank of Raleigh, published elsewhere in today's paper, shows individual deposits subject to check amounting to \$409,157.42, and total resources aggregating nearly a million dollars. Washington, D. C., December 20.—A prominent North Carolina republican, talking to a friend yesterday, said: "There is a perfect understanding between Senator Pritchard and the republicans. A reconciliation has been effected. The republicans are crazy to organize the senate and get the offices. They cannot do it without popular help. Butler is anxious to come back to the senate from North Carolina. These two things caused the coming together. Butler is to vote with the republicans to reorganize the senate if his vote is needed. If not, he is to be permitted not to show his hand at present by declining to vote at all. Pritchard is to throw the republican support to Butler in 1899, and they are to secure co-operation in 1898."

Illinois Civil Service Law Sustained

Chicago, December 22.—The supreme court of Illinois, sitting at Springfield, handed down a decision today upholding the constitutionality of the civil service law of the state. The decision was rendered in a mandamus proceeding brought by the attorney general of the state to compel Chief Kiple, of the Chicago police force, to make appointments from the classified list furnished by the civil service commission. The decision is sweeping in its nature and upholds the attorney general in all the claims he makes in behalf of the law.

The fight between the chief of police and the civil service commission arose over the fact that when the present municipal administration came to power the chief of police made his appointments without consulting the commission and claimed he had a right to do so. The attorney general at once brought an action to compel Chief Kiple to abide by the list of the civil service commission and this he must now do. The decision also settles the question of whether the "heads of departments" by stating that the head of any department is the man in charge of that department. He is declared to be exempt from the operation of the law, but this exemption does not extend to his subordinates. Hereafter the mayor is privileged to appoint the head of each city department and the civil service commission will control the remainder of the offices.